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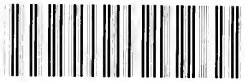
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LOYAL PUBLICATION SOCIETY,

863 BROADWAY.

No. 14.

The Preservation of the Union,

A

NATIONAL ECONOMIC NECESSITY.

FROM THE GERMAN COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

NEW YORK, MAY, 1863.

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1863.

LOYAL PUBLICATION SOCIETY

NEW YORK.

The objects of the Society are expressed in the following Resolution, formally adopted by the unanimous vote of the Society, at its first Meeting, 14 February, 1863.

Resolved, That the object of this organization is, and shall be confined to the distribution of Journals and Documents of unquestionable and unconditional loyalty throughout the United States, and particularly in the Armies now engaged in the suppression of the Rebellion, and to counteract, as far as practicable, the efforts now being made by the enemies of the Government and the advocates of a disgraceful peace to circulate journals and documents of a disloyal character.

Persons sympathising with the objects of this Society and wishing to contribute funds for its support, may address

MORRIS KETCHUM, Esq., *Treasurer*, 40 Exchange Place,

For which Receipts will be promptly returned.

THE PRESERVATION OF THE UNION,

A

NATIONAL ECONOMIC NECESSITY.

FROM THE GERMAN COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

The present conflict between the North and South, having been discussed almost to exhaustion, from a political point of view, the task remained to present it from a national, economic and social point of view. This has been done in a most lucid and conclusive manner in a comprehensive circular, issued by one of the first commercial houses of New York, in which it is clearly demonstrated that *the Preservation of the Union is an indispensable necessity for the whole civilized world.* The very complete and valuable statistical tables which have been carefully collated from the last census report, together with an extract of the essential points from the circular itself, are herewith presented to the American reader. In view of the colossal productive and commercial power of the United States, every impartial mind must approve the prospective results of the present conflict as herewith presented. Separation of the Union is so completely shown to be synonymous with retrogression of general civilization, that at this enlightened period, no one can advocate such a retrograde movement without offending against all mankind. What right-thinking man can aid with his sympathy, much less by his direct support, in the destruction of this glorious whole, which has been created by the intelligent industry of several generations? Who would willingly lend a hand in closing up the inexhaustible sources of wealth which nature with unmatched liberality has lavished upon this truly great country?

Surely no truly enlightened person in either hemisphere could be guilty of so gross an outrage against the best interests of mankind.

GROWTH OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE TEN YEARS FROM 1850 TO 1860.

	Population.		Property.		Bank Capital.		Railroads.				Production, 1860	
	1,000 Inhabitants.		Million Dollars.		Million Dollars.		Miles.		Cost Million Dolls.		Million Dollars. Manufactures. Fisheries. Mines.	Agriculture.
	1850.	1860.	1850.	1860.	1850.	1860.	1850.	1860.	1850.	1860.		
New York	3,098	3,881	1,080	1,843	49	111	1,403	2,702	65	131	380	223
Pennsylvania	2,312	2,906	722	1,417	18	26	822	2,442	42	144	286	174
Ohio	1,980	2,340	505	1,194	9	7	575	2,901	11	112	125	140
Illinois	851	1,712	156	872	..	5	111	2,868	1	105	57	103
Indiana	988	1,350	203	529	2	4	228	2,126	3	70	43	81
Massachusetts	995	1,231	573	815	37	65	1,036	1,273	48	59	266	74
Kentucky	982	1,156	302	666	8	13	78	568	2	19	36	69
Missouri	682	1,182	137	501	1	9	..	817	..	42	44	71
Iowa	192	675	24	247	..	..	..	680	..	19	15	40
Maine	583	628	123	190	3	8	246	472	7	17	36	37
Maryland	583	687	219	377	8	13	253	380	12	21	43	41
Michigan	398	749	60	257	1	1	342	790	9	31	35	45
New Jersey	490	672	200	468	4	8	206	560	9	29	81	40
Connecticut	371	460	156	444	10	22	412	603	14	22	83	28
Tennessee	1,003	1,110	201	494	7	8	..	1,198	..	30	17	67
Wisconsin	305	776	42	274	..	8	20	923	1	34	29	47
Other States	7,379	9,635	2,433	5,572	70	114	2,857	9,281	73	281	324	?
Total	23,192	31,150	7,136	16,160	227	422	8,589	30,593	297	1,166	1,900	?

Value of Farms in United States,	$6,650,872,507.
" Agricultural Implements,	247,027,496.
" Horses, Cattle and Swine,	1,107,490,216.
" Animal Cut Meats,	212,871,653.
Area of the United States,	3,250,000 square miles.
" Coal Fields in United States,	200,000 "
Tonnage of Commercial Marine,	5,539,812 tons.
Value of same,	221,592,480 dollars.

DISTRIBUTION OF SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL BRANCHES OF THE ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF 1863

AGRICULTURE.

Wheat	bushels	171,183,387
Rye	"	20,976,286
Corn	"	830,451,707
Oats	"	172,554,688
Peas and Beans	"	15,188,013
Potatoes	"	152,181,503
Barley	"	15,635,119
Buckwheat	"	17,664,914
Hay	tons	19,129,129
Clover and Grass Seed	lbs	1,829,010
Hemp	tons	104,190
Flax	lbs	3,783,079
Flaxseed	lbs	611,927
Cotton		5,198,077
Tobacco	lbs	429,396,771
Rice	"	187,130,173
Sugar Cane	hhds	302,205
Maple Sugar	lbs	38,863,884
Molasses	gals	25,000,000
Wine	"	1,860,008
Hops	lbs	11,040,012
Garden Produce		$35,300,388

MANUFACTURES.

Flour	$224,000,000
Cotton Goods	115,000,000
Timber	96,000,000
Shoes and Boots	90,000,000
Leather	72,000,000
Clothes	70,000,000
Woolen Manufs	69,000,000
Machinery	47,000,000
Prints	42,000,000
Sugar Refineries	38,500,000
Hollow Ware	28,500,000
Spirituous Liquors	25,000,000
Furniture	24,000,000
Malt, &c	18,000,000
Agricultural Implements	17,800,000
Paper	17,500,000
Soap	17,000,000
Gold and Silver Ware	19,554,589
Musical Instruments	5,791,807
Gas	11,224,380
Fisheries	12,924,092
Sewing Machines	5,605,345

MINES.

Gold		$47,744,402
Quicksilver		2,000,000
Copper	tons	14,432
Iron	"	884,474
Lead	"	9,000
Zinc Ore	"	11,800
Nickel	"	2,348
Coal	"	15,161,407
Coal Oil	barrels	1,992,450
Salt		$2,265,302

CATTLE, &c.

Horses	7,300,972
Mules	1,296,330
Sheep	24,823,566
Hogs	36,022,276

ANNUAL PRODUCTION.

Wool	lbs	60,511,343
Butter	"	460,509,854
Cheese	"	105,875,134
Honey	"	25,013,760
Wax	"	1,357,071
Silk	"	6,562

FOREIGN COMMERCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

	1853.	1854.	1855.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Importations—Millions Dollars	268	305	261	315	361	283	339	362	336	206
Exportations, "	230	278	275	327	363	325	357	400	249	230
Total	498	583	536	642	724	608	696	762	585	436
Of which New York City imports mills. dols.	194	181	158	214	231	153	245	258	163	175
Exports	94	101	100	121	118	86	138	146	143	217
Total	288	282	258	335	349	259	383	384	306	392

The above Tables present an interesting picture of the wealth and wonderful progress of this country. With an increase of population since 1850 of 25 per cent., or 8 millions, the value of property has increased in the same space of time 127 per cent., or 9,000 millions of dollars!—and with all this the above figures do not, by any means, give the real, entire value of the national property, for not only is the Government property and public domain not embraced therein, but the data are mainly obtained from the *Registers of direct Taxation*, in which the estimated valuations are always taken at the lowest amount of consideration for the tax-payers.

A people which, with its great extravagance in its expenditures, increases nevertheless the value of its property annually 900 millions of dollars, must not only have been prodigally endowed by nature with all the elements of wealth, but it must have developed, also, an uncommon degree of energy and intelligence in the utilization of the resources which its territory possesses.

Since 1850 the United States have increased their Banking Capital nearly 200 millions of dollars, and their Railroads 22,000 miles, at an expense of nearly 1,000 million dollars. The country has now over 32,000 miles of Railroads in active use, 30,000 miles of Water Communication, more or less artificial, and 40,000 miles of Telegraphic Lines!

The great variety in the means of support and acquisition of wealth is one of the especial advantages of this country; and the above Tables show what gigantic proportions its productive capacity has already attained in the various branches of Agriculture, Manufactures, Mining, &c., &c. Whilst the Western and Southern States show astonishing progress in Agriculture, the Northern and Eastern States have developed equally great progress in Manufactures. Foreign immigration brings to the whole country its invaluable advantages; the accumulation of capital in the Eastern States develops, in connection with the immense wealth of coal, minerals, and forests, constantly new and ever farther reaching industrial enterprises, and in these prodigious achievements the restless energy of the American brings to his aid the practical and inventive genius of the people in the shape of innumerable labor-saving machines and con-

trivances, without which, these immense triumphs over nature could never have been accomplished.

The Commercial power of the United States fully corresponds with these enormous resources. Great Britain has a more extended foreign commerce, because it imports nearly all the raw materials from foreign countries, and re-exports them as manufactured articles. Not so with the United States. This country contains *within its own territory* nearly all the raw materials in greatest abundance, and exports of these *only the surplus*, and imports only coffee, tea, sugar, and articles of luxury—and but few articles which it needs for its industry. The Commerce of United States may be seen from the above Tables, to which are added some which relate to the city of New York alone, *and which even now are on the increase.* But who can estimate with reference to the above Tables of production the magnitude of the *Internal Commerce between the several States?* Who can say *how much less this country would import, and how much more it would export*, if, in *European* fashion, the people would *economise* only a few years? Already has Europe been obliged to send here in 1861, the first year of the war, *more than* 40 *millions of dollars* to cover the balance of trade in our favor! And it may, perhaps, become as important for the great *money marts* of Europe, as for its manufacturing interests, that the Union should be restored as soon as possible to its normal condition.

The United States is truly the land—the very paradise of labor. Here is no place for idlers, be they rich or be they poor! Labor here makes all men equal; here the European noble and peasant work side by side! In no country on the face of the earth is labor more prized and honored, or better paid than here! Even *capital*, which in Europe controls labor, here becomes subordinate to and serves labor. It is the free and intelligent labor of the country that creates the Administration or the Government, that is, the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial powers of the country.

Whatever may be said against the doings and intrigues of the politicians, yet it is the highest honor of the system of government of the United States that *Free Labor*—that is to say, the equal right of all men to the pursuit of happiness—has been

recognized as the first natural and inalienable right; and that this right has been consistently asserted in every direction; and it is *the Union alone and above all* which protects this fundamental right against all possible assumption of power by single states, and which gives it *permanent and national guarantees*. The Union, therefore, represents the principles of *free Labor*, *free Intercourse*, *free River and Lake Navigation*, *free Schools*, *free Press*, *and free Religion*. The Union guarantees in its entire immense extent of 3,250,000 square miles (almost as large as all Europe), to all its present and future inhabitants *the most unlimited liberty of thought, commerce, and industry*.

Unquestionably it is mainly this great principle which has given to the Union its vast power and prosperity, and which cannot fail to secure to it a still more glorious future. Of what use would be to this country its rich and fertile lands, if the West were separated from the East, and the North from the South, by all sorts of inter-state restrictions and jealousies; if the people were compelled to surrender regularly a large portion of its working population to standing armies; or if it were restrained in the free exercise of its labor and industry by inter-state tariffs, or by a system of guilds, like that remnant of the middle ages in Europe?

In the Old Country, where a different condition of things requires a different system of government, the people are proud, and very properly so, of the great progress which has been made there, in facilitating intercourse amongst the different peoples, in the abolition of river dues, guilds, the progress of free trade, and the emancipation of the serfs; and yet all these achievements of modern times are but fragments of the great and general freedom of labor, which the Union guarantees for all time to come, to every citizen, native and adopted, as well as to the future immigrant.

Viewed from this stand-point, the attempt of the Rebels to destroy the Union, and to establish in its stead a Confederacy based upon Human Slavery as its corner stone, cannot be regarded as other than a crime against this Nineteenth Century, and as an attempt against all recognized human rights.

Can any one doubt as to the result of this conflict? As well might we assume that England would re-enact its former system

of protective duties, its corn laws, and navigation act; that Germany would revive the old guilds, soccage service, and religious persecutions; that Russia would restore the just abolished serfdom. In fact, we might as well assume that civilization would retrograde, and that the great civilized nations of Europe would go back to the feudal system of the middle ages!

The great natural rights of man, that have their being in the Union, are more powerful by far than all the armies or intrigues of the enemies of the Union. The fortune of war has not much favored the North during the past year, and yet do we see that the idea of the Union has resumed entire sway again in the Slave Border States of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, and a large portion of Virginia, and that even the question of the total abolition of slavery is assuming in those States the most forcible prominence.

Our country has always developed most actively after every commercial crisis, and it will surely emerge from the present political crisis with regenerated and greater power.

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The Loyal Publication Society has already issued a large number of Slips and Pamphlets which have been widely circulated. Amongst the most important are the following:

No. 1. *Future of the North West*, by Robert Dale Owen.
2. *Echo from the Army.*
3. *Union Mass Meeting, Speeches of Brady, Van Buren, &c.*
4. *Three Voices; the Soldier, Farmer and Poet.*
5. *Voices from the Army.*
6. *Northern True Men.*
7. *Speech of Major-General Butler.*
8. *Separation; War without End.* Ed. Laboulaye.
9. *The Venom and the Antidote.*
10. *A few words in behalf of the Loyal Women of the United States*, by One of Themselves.
11. *No Failure for the North.* Atlantic Monthly.
12. *Address to King Cotton.* Eugene Pelletan.
13. *How a Free People conduct a long War.* Stillé.
14. *The Preservation of the Union, a National Economic necessity.*
15. *Elements of Discord in Secession, &c., &c.*
16. *No Party now, all for Our Country.* Dr. Francis Lieber.
17. *The Cause of the War.* Col. Charles Anderson.

Loyal Leagues, Clubs, or individuals may obtain any of our Publications at the cost price, by application to the Executive Committee, or by calling at the Rooms of the Society, No. 863 Broadway, where all information may be obtained relating to the Society.

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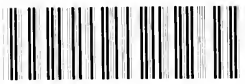
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